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Next November the people will transfer

about a hundred Representatives who are now supporting the Wilson bill to the army of the unemployed A deep gloom hangs over the industries

of Great Britain because it manufactures largely for customers in other countries, and by low wages prevents half the British people from being liberal consumers of her products. Colonel Jones, of Kansas, Mr. Cleveland's

marshal five years ago, has just been set back to make place for Dr. Neely, who, as Jones says, was appointed on the understanding that the Populist Representatives will vote for the Wilson bill.

There are several Democrats to whom Mr. Cleveland would be glad to give foreign appointments, and, in the words of the late Zach. Chandler, "the foreigner the better" it would please him. David Bennett Hill is one of these persons.

The cowardice and political impotency of the Democratic party were mercilessly portrayed by Congressman Tom Johnson, of Ohio, yesterday. Mr. Johnson entertains some very cranky views, but he has convictions, and he is not a coward nor trimmer. His picture of Democratic imbecility is true to life.

The Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution wires his paper that Col. James H. Blount, ex-minister to Hawali, "has been called to Washington to consult with representatives of the State Department." Indeed! The impression prevails that he was called there by the Senate investigating committee to be crossexamined in regard to his one-sided report.

The Indianapolis City Council, by its attention to the interests of the city and the intelligent and methodical manner in which it proceeds to business, is meeting the expectations of all the citizens whose votes elected it. There is no rushing through important measures under the gag of the previous question, no failures to act because of a lack of a quorum, and no demagogic appeals to classes of voters by special legislation.

The impression of such papers as the Boston Journal is that the Republicans in the House should leave the Democrats to adjust the details of the Wilson bill. That is, they should leave it to the Democrats to insert the income tax clause if their votes will do it or to reject it. The judgment of Republicans, as far as expressed, seems to be that the adding of the income tax to the Wilson bill will greatly enhance the chances of its defeat.

The summary of President Dole's reply to Minister Willis's demand upon the provisional government of Hawaii that it abdicate in favor of the Queen shows that it was in exact accordance with the Journal's forecast. It declares that the provisional government had never submitted any question to the arbitration of President Cleveland, denied his authority to sit in judgment on its right to exist, and flatly refused to consider the minister's proposi-

The Hartford Courant says that a leading merchant of that city who is specially interested in the tariff and in the rates on certain foreign articles that he sells, has been represented before the ways and means committee by a leading attorney of Washington, and that the attorney writes him that members of the committee say in plain English that they expect undervaluations with the new tariff, and that that is one of the incidental advantages which the ad valorem method brings to importers. So it seems the bill will benefit somebody, after all.

Cleveland organs are finding great consolation in the gratuitous advice which Anfrew Carnegie gives the Republican Senators in a letter in the New York Tribune as to tariff legislation. Mr. Carnegie has got his iron industry where he prefers to come into open competition with Europe with a low duty than with competitors in this country. He expects to do this by reducing wages. The Republicans were defeated by the labor troubles which the Carnegie people fomented at Homestead in 1892. His policy did more to make protection temporarily unpopular and to drive away the vote of organized labor than all other causes combined. Republicans generally so regard the matter, consequently they consider the advice of the man who defeated them willfully in 1892 as an impertinence.

Secretary Carlisle had a narrow escape from a head-end collision with the President a few days ago. A San Francisco newspaper, desirous of securing the news from the cutter Corwin, telegraphed to its Washington

immediate control of the revenue cutters, permission for its representative to go on board the Corwin. The Secretary did not seem aware of any reason why the request should not be granted,' and prepared a telegraphic order to the commander of the Corwin directing him to permit the person who might be designated by the San Francisco newspaper to go on board the cutter. As. he was about to deliver the order it occurred to him that perhaps he had better ascertain if it would be agreeable to the President, and he requested the applicant to call again in an hour. On returning the Secretary informed him that it was the President's order that no person should be permitted to go on board the Corwin. The incident shows that the President himself had issued orders to the captain of the cutter over the head of the Secretary of the Treasury, as of course he had a right to do, but it was an extraordinary thing to do. If the Secretary had granted the request, as he came very near doing, there would have been another family row in the Cabinet.

THE RISING TIDE OF PROTEST.

The Cleveland organs and the Democratic "cuckoos" have been shouting for weeks that the only opposition to the Wilson bill is that of the Republican press, the active men in the Republican party and the protected manufacturers. The or gans will keep up the cry and keep the reports out of their columns which show the contrary.

As a matter of fact, the protest against the Wilson bill is the most general in its character and the most emphatic ever made against a measure before a legislative body. Never were such petitions sent from the people to Congress. They are going on now by the hundred and by the thousand, In the manufacturing cities of the East workingmen's meetings are held, regardss of party, to sign protests against th Wilson bill. Wherever protests against the bill have been circulated, the people sign them as they never signed similar papers. Take the petition which the people of Frankton, Madison county, have sent to Mr. Bynum. Frankton had a population of about five hundred in 1890, but the petition sent to Mr. Bynum has upon it the names of 134 men, or more than one-fourth of the population, and, doubtless, threefourths of its voting population. That is but an illustration of the decided preponderance of public sentiment against the measure. Two Democrats addressed Democratic clubs on Jackson's day, the one an out-and-out free-trader, who wants a tariff for revenue only, and the other a man of extensive business experience who wants a tariff that will not paralyze the industry and trade of the country. Both denounced the Wilson bill in unmeasured terms. In the South, Democrats whose interests are bound up in the iron and coal industries. which are making a new South, are as decidedly opposed to the Wilson bill as the Republicans of the North. Last week the granite and marble workers of the central West held a convention here and unanimously declared against the Wilson bill. A body of farmers, at a meeting held last week in the Statehouse, adopted resolutions condemning the measure. The national organization of stone masons, now in session, has declared against the proposed cut in the duty on cement. These instances simply show the universality of the opposition to the Wilson bill.

Who favor it? Those Democrats and organs which would indorse anything that Mr. Cleveland, as party king, ordains, limited number of mugwump editors who worship their own infallibility, but are the victims of a fad; a few theorists who live the lives of hermits so far as the world's industries are concerned, and the resident agents and lobbyists of foreign manufacturers.

SENATOR TURPLE'S RESOLUTION.

Senator Turple will address the Senate to-day on the resolution introduced by him on Monday relative to the Hawaiian question. Following is the resolution:

Resolved, That from the facts and papers laid before us by the executive and other sources, it is unwise, inexpedient and not in accordance with the character and dignity of the United States to consider further at this time either the treaty or project of annexation of the Hawaiian territory to this country; that the provisional government therein having been duly recognized, the highest international interests require that it shall pursue its own line of policy and that foreign intervention in the political affairs of the islands will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the government of the United States.

Considerable significance attaches to the resolution from the fact that it is believed by many to outline the present attitude and new policy of the administration in regard to Hawaii. The resolution bears some internal evidence of having originated in the State Department. The declaration that "It is unwise, inexpedient and not in accordance with the character and dignity of the United States to consider further at this time either the treaty or project of annexation," implies that the Harrison administration did an unwise, inexpedient and undignified thing in considering the proposition at all. If Messrs, Cleveland and Gresham can get Congress committed to that idea in some form or other, they will die happy. Really, there is no necessity for Congress to make any declaration on the subject. The question of annexation is not before it. The proposed treaty has been withdrawn, and the President has officially declared that he does not intend to send it again to the Senate. Congress would stultify itself it it should declare that it is unwise and inexpedient to consider a treaty which is not before it. The Senate is not likely to walk into this trap just to gratify Secretary Gresham's spite against the Harrison administration.

The remainder of the resolution represents a complete abandonment of the restoration policy, and the adoption of a new one involving a recognition of the provisional government, with a pledge of nonintervention on the part of the United States, and a virtual declaration that intervention by any other power would not be permitted by this government. This would be a consistent position for this government to take, but its adoption by Congress would be an implied censure on the present administration. It advocates the adoption of a policy entirely different from and opposed to that correspondent to endeavor to obtain from | which the administration has been pursu-

views of the administration, it is prepared to eat humble pie without a murmur. The London Times evidently saw this point when it said: "If the report that Senator Turpie's resolution represents the views of the administration should turn out to be well founded, it will be an interesting and instructive exercise, even to those best versed in American politics, to observe by what conceivable sophistry Mr. Cleveland will try to reconcile his recognition in January of the government he attempted to depose in December." It will, indeed. It will be interesting to see by what line of argument Senator Turpic will support his resolution without condemning the entire Hawaiian policy of the present administration up to this time.

VOORHEES VERSUS VOORHEES.

Senator Voorhees has talked so much

on all sides of all questions that no matter what he says it is generally easy to convict him of inconsistency. A few days ago he was reported as saying that if there were some powerful nation behind Hawaii, as Spain was back of Cuba when certain Americans attempted to seize that island, the consequences might be as serious for the conspirators in this case as they were in the other. Upon this the Terre Haute Express is cruel enough to recall the fact that in 1872, he being then a member of the House, Mr. Voorhees made an earnest speech in favor of the rebellious Cubans, n which he denounced the Spanish monarchy and advocated the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans by this government. "The members of this House," he said, "however allied to parties, or shaken by the ephemeral questions of the hour, are all, I fondly imagine, responsive to the cries and entreaties of a people fighting against desperate odds to break the chains of bondage. I appeal to hearts and judgment of men, and not to the interests of organizations or party." Now Mr. Voorhees is doing the very thing that he urged others not to do in the Cuban case, viz.; discarding the dictates of judgment and the cause of liberty and obeying the behest of party. He denounces the men who overthrew the Hawaiian monarchy as "conspirators" because he wears Grover Cleveland's collar. In his Cuban speech he said further: "Cuba is an American island; she is simply a detached portion of American soil. I speak not now, however, for annexation. I speak to-day for recognition, for Cuban independence, for Cuban liberty and free government. I stand within the plain principles of public law, and plead for their application and enforcement." From a strategical point of view the Hawalian islands are as important to the United States as is Cuba, and as much can be said in favor of the annexation of one as of the other. But, leaving that question aside, why does not Mr. Voorhees speak for recognition, for Hawaiian independence, for Hawaiian liberty and free government, instead of defending Mr. Cleveland's proposed restoration of a corrupt monarchy? The trouble with him is he has no convictions on any subject.

The statement of Mr. Theodore Justice, a member of an extensive wool commission house in Philadelphia, regarding Mr. Bynum, will, but should not, astonish his constituents. When told that the duty on wool is necessary to enable the American wool-grower to compate with the Australian, Mr. Bynum asked: "What is to become of these Australian wool-growers if they are not allowed freer access to our markets?" Mr. Bynum is eager to pass a bill which will injure the sheep industry of the United States, the third largest in the world, but he is solicitous regarding the welfare of Australians in the same industry. The American who pays taxes to support government can be ruined without a scruple, but the Australian, a British subject, with cheap lands, kept in order for the industry by the British government, is the first object of his solicitude. This loss of interest in American industry and quick thought of foreign competitors is one of the results of the free-trade fad of which Mr. Bynum is one of the most deluded victims. He no longer desires to legislate for American interests, but for those of the world. Still, he should try and remember that he is a member of an American Congress.

Nobody can complain that the new marshal of the District of Columbia is not sufficiently identified with Washington. He is president of a local insurance company, vice president of a local bank and of the street-railway company, director in the Washington Loan and Trust Company, and stockholder in several other financial insti-

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

What is the annual expenditure of the government for Indians? It has been ranging from \$6,500,000 to \$7,-200,000 of late years. During the first session of the Fifty-first Congress the appropriation was \$8,000,000 additional for lands purchased. This year the bureau calls for \$6,931,756.

STATE PRESS OPINION.

The hope of Democratic success in 1896 depends altogether upon a rape of the ballot.-Frankfort News. If Gresham's vindictiveness involves this country in war the nation will feel as if a small man had occasioned a vast deal of trouble.-Elkhart Review. If the Wilson bill goes through the House in its present shape, as it probably will, it will populate a large political cemetery with the graves of those who vote for it.-Crawfordsville Journal.

It appears to be settled Democratic doctrine that the best way to make a community prosperous is to stop' its mills, tear up its pay rolls, and paralyze its productive forces.-Shelbyville Republican.

The scaffolding seems to have broken down with Messrs, Cleveland and Gresham, throne builders. They were not up very high, and did not fall very far, but they are both badly hurt.-Rushville Republican. The only real work that President Cleveland has accomplished during the first year of his present administration has been the conversion of Senator Voorhees, and it isn't quite certain that he will not backslide before the year is out .- Richmond

The spectacle of a President of the United States accrediting a minister to a friendly power, and then sending to him instructions to wait upon the ruling authorities to whom he was accredited, and invite them to immediately vacate their offices, is one for gods and men to laugh

over.-Lafayette Call. Like the man who was loaded down with weapons for highwaymen, the Democratic party is at a loss to know which deadly weapon to use on the country first. There

wrong. If the resolution represents the of bonds and repeal of bank tax bill, any of which is a bludgeon.—Terre Haute Ex-

In the phrase, "We pledge the Democratic party to reform," found in the last national platform of the Democracy, please substitute the word "ruin" for better suited to the existing condition of things.-South Bend Tribune

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Homeopathic Treatment. Doctor Pelletz-What would you give, Mr. Peters, in a case of sausage poison-Student-I-I think I would give him ex-

tract of bark, sir. The Danger of Overdoing. "My son," said the sage, "the middle

course is the best. If you become a solid citizen, every one will respect you, but if you carry your solidity to such excess that you become a hard citizen, you will find it altogether otherwise."

A Tragedy. "Hear how Binkson and his wife were

parted by a woman coming between them?" "No. That's too bad." with his mouth and has come so near being "It didn't last long, though. You see, Binkson was talking to his wife over the telephone, that's all, and the girl thought

> The Dealer Was Right. Customer-I guess you were right in calling that clock you sold me a week or so ago "artistic."

they were through."

from designs by-Customer-I was not alluding to the design. I have found out, though, that it is most artistic liar in the matter of tell-

Dealer-Oh, yes; those clocks are made

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

George J. Gould's Christmas present to his wife was his house and lot at Fifth avenue and Sixty-seventh street, New York, valued at \$500,000.

The literature of the inner man has been enriched by an "Administration Cook Book." It is by Mrs. Secretary Carlisle, and she was assisted by Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Secretary Gresham. One or two of the menus would paralyze a rhinoceros.

It is said that when Mrs. Peter Cooper first went to housekeeping every piece of her furniture was made by her husband with his own hands. Even the bedroom and parlor "sets" were the handiwork of her ingenious husband

Somebody still "reads Dickens," after all. A group of children were found not long ago, placing flowers at the feet of the novelist's statue in a park at Sydney. When asked why they were doing it, the little Australians answered simply, "It's the story-

The latest thing in women's societies is darning club organized in a Western town. The members decided that darning is too dull work to be done alone, so they organized a club, which meets every Wednesday morning. One woman reads aloud while the others repair the family hosiery.

While residing abroad letters for the Empress Eugenie are usually sent under cover addressed to Mme. d'Arcos; and in no case are letters addressed personally to Her Imperial Majesty delivered. If they be addressed as Empress without the "ex" they are returned to the senders by the postal

King Humbert, of Italy, is a much worried man just now. His hair was gray long ago from worry, now it is white. He is probably the only monarch in Europe who s obliged almost daily to take large sums from his own allowance as Lovereign and apply them to the needs of failing individuals and institutions.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is the one man in the Senate who refuses to be interviewed. His boast is that never in the course of his public career has he yielded to the blandishments of an interviewer. He is very proud of the way in which he has warded off all interviewers, and declares that he will never break his policy of silence.

The Viking ship is at New Orleans. It has not been decided whether she will be sold to the Chicago Museum or Smithsonian Institution, or return to Norway. After being overhauled she will cruise around Florida, up the Atlantic coast to Boston, and thence through the Charles river to Norumbega, where the old Norsemen dwelt 1,000 years

Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant, with her young daughter, has sailed for England after a six months' visit to this country. During this time her voice has been frequently heard in behalf of many good causes. The beautiful brooch of diamonds and sapphires which Mrs. Chant wears constantly has a history. She redeemed it less than a year ago from an English pawnshop at the request of a dying and outcast gir whom she took into her own house and cared for until death. The pawn ticket was the last thing of value left to the girl, and she presented it to Mrs. Chant, who for £4 recovered the brooch.

Grover, Grover, Three years more of Grover, Of idleness And dire distress-Oh, would that they were over!

-New York Press. SHREDS AND PATCHES.

"I see that Jones has taken a wife." "Whose?"-Atlanta Constitution. Mr. Cleveland's wild team appears to be less tame than two months ago.—Toledo Blade.

So far as can be ascertained Liliuokalani occupies the position of a half back.-Washington Post. One of the best ways to help the unemployed is to beat the Wilson bill.-New

York Recorder. It is easier to enrich ourselves with a thousand virtues than to correct ourselves of a single fault.—Tacitus. Talking about suicide clubs; the Democratic party just now is the biggest one on record.—Philadelphia Press.

An Alabama man went to bed a few nights ago smoking his pipe. No insurance.-Kansas City Journal. Probably more railroads would go into bankruptcy if they could afford to pay re-ceivers' salaries.-Kansas City Journal.

Some men are born lucky. We knew a man who insured his life for \$10,000 and died six months afterwards.—Belleville Banner. Our great President should not make the mistake of supposing that he is sailing under sealed orders.-New York Morning Ad-

There is one sure way to stop a small boy from asking questions, and that way is not satisfactory if you have any further use for the boy.—Texas Siftings.

There is no limit to the absorptive power of the drama. Jacob Schaefer is to play billiards in a variety farce next season. He is already well up in his cues.-New York World.

"So he praised my singing, did he?" "Yes, he said it was heavenly." "Did he really say that?" "Well, not exactly, but he probably meant that. He said it was unearthly."-Tid-Bits. It seems to be a "cipher" administration

all the way through.-New York Recorder. The danse du ventre has struck St. Louis. Queer how such things ultimately penetrate even to the hamlets and cross-roads. -Chicago Dispatch.

Democratic "Retrenchment." Philadelphia Telegraph.

For twenty years Democratic orators and Congressmen have been rolling under their tongues the familiar terms retrenchment, economy, reform, but the country has seen none of it-as yet. It saw none of it during the four years of a Democratic administration. Not a salary was cut down, not a scrub woman dismissed. Notwithstanding the present stress of the government in the matter of its fianances, no officer of the administration has even proposed to make a serious effort to cut down the expenses of his department. No project to this end was presented during the extra session, nor has anything of the kind been offered thus far during the regular session. Professor Wilson well knows that he is simply talking through his old-fashioned stove-pipe hat when he gabbles in this garrulous fashion about economy, retrenchment, etc.

Laying It on Gresham. Atlanta Constitution.

Somebody has blundered badly. We indulged in the hope when Mr. Cleveland in his message turned the affair over to Congress that we might escape the disastrous results of our Republican Secretary's mistake, but it seems that there is trouble to come. It was an evil day for the Secretary of the Treasury, who has ing, and if one is right, the other must be

PEELLE'S STATISTICS

The Work of the Indiana Bureau Used to Assail State Industries.

Dishonest Manipulation of Statistics by Free-Trade Editors Exposed-A Sample of Estimated Profits.

The reports of the Indiana Bureau of Statistics may contain some accurate information, but the confusion of chaotic pages of tables devoted to figures about manufacturers can be valuable when misinformation or lack of information are at a premium. If it were the purpose of the statistician to show that the profits of manufacturers in Indiana are exorbitant and wages paid employes utterly inadequate in comparison with the share seized by the employer, he can congratulate himself on achieving a pronounced success. If, on the other hand, it was the purpose of that official to give all the facts connected with production and distribution, showing all the expenses of production, like salaries of salesmen, clerks, taxes, interest, rentsall the costs of production as well as the value of the product-the bureau miserably fails. And yet, if statistics are not to give all the information, they are worse than useless, because they are useful only for those whose mission it is to assail Indiana's industrial enterprise.

The inquiries which the bureau is making for its next report are more definite than those must have been upon which previous reports have been based, but they are entirely inadequate to call forth such full and accurate information as make statistics of value. The following is the list of questions proposed, and the answers, which, for the sake of illustration, are made to correspond proportionately with a return made as far as answers are given:

Value of buildings, ground and machinery, \$65,500. Total annual cost of materials used, \$100,-

Total annual value of manufactured products, \$150,000. Total number of months industry in operlast year, 1 Total amount paid in wages past twelve months, \$20,250. Total number of persons employed, 70.

Number of men employed, Number of boys employed, Number of women and girls employed, 27. Highest daily wages paid skilled labor, 33 1-3 cents per hour. Lowest daily wages paid skilled labor, 20 cents per hour. Highest daily wages paid unskilled labor,

Lowest daily wages paid unskilled labor, loc per hour. Average daily wages paid boys, 81-3 cents per hour. Average daily wages paid women and girls-women, 121/2 cents; girls, 62-3 cents per hour. of hours constituting a day's Number

15 cents per hour.

work, 10. If such returns as the above were faithfully and intelligently compiled they would show the wages paid to certain classes of employes; but, compared with the net receipts from sales, they show just what the foes of the American manufacturer are seeking to convince the American people of, namely, that the manufacturer realizes profits altogether out of proportion to the capital employed, and deprives labor of its

In States like Massachusetts where it is the aim of the heads of the bureau to give full and accurate information, the questions propounded cover all the clerical service, salaries of bookkeepers, superintendents, salesmen, the cost of insurance, interest, taxes and incidentals. But the head of the Indiana bureau specially directs that wages of clerks, bookkeepers, typewriters, general superintendents, etc., shall not be included, as if the girl who runs a typewriter in connection with the business of a factory is in any sense less connected with the production and distribution of a factory than the girl who runs a sewing machine in the workroom.

For twenty years the unscrupulous enemy of the various industries of this country has used such statistics as the above, when given in the census, to make it appear that the mnufacturer was waxing rich very rapidly. He reasons thus: Cost of material used, \$100,000; cost of labor, \$20,250-total, \$120,250; value of manufactured products, \$150,000-gross profits, \$29,or one-third more than the cost of all labor! Thereat the foe sets up his howl, and, heretofore, he has been able to deceive people who have not had the facts

If the statistician of Indiana had desired to show the real facts in regard to the class of industries to which this return relates, he would have ascertained all the items of expenditure, which, in this case,

Salaries and wages (excluded by the blank sent by the statistician), factory, \$9,120; commissions of traveling salesmen, \$5,000; taxes, \$1,059.36; insurance, \$1,583.57; water tax, \$1,200; amount of interest paid on borrowed money invested in stock, \$3,-000-total, \$22,562.93. This leaves \$7,187 for interest on the money invested in the plant and annual wear and tear of machinery, which is estimated at 10 per cent. The annual return on money invested in a large part of the industries of this class has never netted over 4 per cent, a year, and yet Indiana's statistician leaves one to infer that the profits in one of them is \$29. 750 on an investment of \$70,000. This is the sort of information (?) that Indiana expends \$12,000 a year to get!

USES OF MISINFORMATION. It is not improbable that those newspapers which have made it their vocation to assail what they are pleased to call the "baron robbers of the protected industries" would cease to slander manufacturers since they could pick out figures to misrepresent them from the most intelligentlyprepared and elaborate reports of State statisticians. From the last volume of Indiana statistics an Indianapolis paper which has not the pretext of loyalty to party as an apology for its unfair treatment of the business of Indianapolis manufacturers, made the following deductions regarding the two woolen factories in this city:

"In the latest report of the Indiana Bureau of Statistics there are reports from two Indianapolis woolen mills. The average yearly wages in this industry (Table II. page 182), including \$1,500 to a superintendent, are \$485. The largest amount received is that paid to foremen, who average \$680 who run from \$2 to \$2.75 a day. The carders, in the year covered by the report, got \$173. They worked only 156 days, and they were paid at the rate of from 58 cents to \$1.50 a day. The average of the highest wages paid-and the superintendent is included in these calculations-was \$2.05; the lowest wages averaged \$1.45, and the total average of wages was \$1.73. There is some slight discrepancy in the tables, but there are probably ninety-three hands in the Indianapolis woolen mills who are classed as wage-receivers. At \$485 a hand which is the average, the total wages bill for the year was \$45,105. The total value of the product, as given in Table I, was \$320,000. That is the element of wages constitutes only 14 per cent. of the product. * * * If the State Statistician is right, our woolen men have got their business organized most thoroughly, for the wage product per hand is \$3,400. Each employe, therefore, receives \$485 as wages for turning out \$3,400 of goods. If the statistics of woolen manufacture

and distribution had been given in full, as they might have been, by throwing out pages of useless matter and putting in facts, it would have been difficult, but not impossible for the malignant foe of protected industry to have so misrepresented them. All things are possible with the unscrupulous. For instance, in the report referred to in the foregoing quotation the cost of material, \$225,000, is omitted, but the value of the product is given as \$320,000. and all inferences are based upon the assumption that the \$320,000 were the receipts of the Indianapolis woolen manufacturers, exclusive of the materials purchased. Nothing could be more unfair to the manufacturers, or unjust to readers who have no opportunity to consult the report. While it is literally true that the woolen manufacturers in this city pay but 14 per cent, of the value of their product as wages to operatives, it is, at the same time, a most misleading statement, because leaves the reader who knows nothing of the value of the material worked up to

infer that the employes in the mill gave

\$320,000 of value and received but \$45,105.

Indeed, in the last sentence the writer de-

clares that each mill employe received

\$485 and turned out \$3,400 of goods. It was

their business organized most thoroughly." because they get \$3,400 from an employe and return but \$485.

MISREPRESENTATION. It would be difficult to find a more barefaced misrepresentation. The mill employes did not impart \$320,000 of value to the goods, but the difference between the value of the material, \$225,000, and \$320,000. for which the goods sold, after deducting the cost of selling, namely, \$35,000. It is in relation to the value added to the material that the wages are concerned, and the \$45,105 of wages is 47 1-3 per cent of that \$95,000 added to the material by manufacture and sale. When to the wages in the mill are added the wages of bookkeepers, commissions of selling agents, the part of the cost of shipping paid to labor by railroads and carters, 20 per cent, more would be added to the share of persons under wages, without a dollar going to proprie-tors-all of which the report of the statis-

tician should have shown. In its reference to wages the writer, in the paragraph quoted, falls upon "carders," saying that they are paid from 58 cents to \$1.50 a day; but it does not explain that those receiving 58 cents are

girls under eighteen years of age. The Anglomaniac organs will not compare the wages paid in woolen mills in this country with those paid in their adored England, for good reasons, as the following comparison of the annual average wages paid in the textile industries of Massachusetts in 1889, as ascertained by the reliable Bureau of Statistics in that State, and the same from the official report of the British Board or Trade for that year, will show:

Per cent.

Mass. Gt. Britain. in Mass. Cotton\$329.58 Woolen 364.34 Worsted 361.99 Linen 305.44 Take the figures of wages in woolen mills of Indianapolis during the year 1892-\$45,106, and deduct \$3,000 for two superintendents, and there is left \$42,106 for ninety-one employes or mill workers, con-

Great Britain. Thus, as often as the British woolen mill worker earns \$1, the Indianapolis worker gets \$2.80! There were twelve woolen mills in Indiana in 1892; the value of the plants was \$814,841; cost of material, \$1,115,000; value of product, \$1,903,653; employes, men, 502; boys, 195; women and girls, 1,265-total, 1,962. The average wages, made up from employes' statements, was \$352 a year, or more than twice as much as in Great Britain.

sequently the average annual wage per

capita was \$452.70. That is, the Indianapo-

lis employe in a woolen mill averages \$462.70, while \$165.10 per year is the pay in

The Sensitive President.

Washington Capital. The President is growing extremely sensitive-morbidly sensitive, indeed-to any newspaper intrusion, or intrusion of any sort, upon what he seems to deem his special personal and official privacy. Not only are all of the persons about the White House, who officially or personally come in contact with him, enjoined to the closest secrecy touching anything which might be considered news about him, not only is Mr. Thurber deputed to be the only safety valve through which any information, whether official or private, may escape, but all of the friends of the family-men, women, and children even-are enjoined to the utmost secrecy with regard to the presidential thoughts and movements and the general presidential condition. If one mentions Mr. Cleveland, or Mrs. Cleveland, or the bables, the lady friend doesn't put her fingers to her lips significantly, but a dead silence seems to fall upon the conversation, and the subject is promptly changed. It is not known, of course (for nobody but Mr. Thurber may expect to fathom the presidential reason for things), why all this mystery and sensitiveness should abound so plentifully. One sun-

Prohibition in Canada.

feels troubled about his health.

position is that Mr. Cleveland is extremely

restive under the weight of public criticism.

That is not likely, however, it seems to me. Another explanation is that Mr. Cleveland

New York Evening Post. Municipal elections were held in province of Ontario last week, and at the same time a plebiscite was taken on the question of prohibition. The vote was not on the adoption of any form of law, but for the purpose of determining whether the people desire the Legislature to enact a prohibitory statute. The result was an overwhelming majority in favor of prohibition, estimated as high as ten thousand in the whole province. Not only country villages, but cities voted in the affimative, the majority in Toronto being more than 2,000. In these elections, for the first time in the history of the province, women possessing certain property qualifications had the privilege of voting on the liquor question, but only a small minority of those thus qualified-1,136 out of about 5,000 in Toronto-went to the polls. The majority for prohibition throughout the province was so great that the Legislature can hardly fail to enact it.

Awake to the Fact.

New York Morning Advertiser. The truth is that the whole country is suddenly awake to the fact that the Mc-Kinley law is the most sensible tariff law we have ever had, and if the people today could vote on the question it would remain undisturbed. And if it could be undisturbed and the country have some assurance on that point there is little doubt that the shadow of hard times would be lifted from the land. If we are to have a ripping up of the tariff every time a Presdent is elected a great injustice will be done to the manufacturing interests of the country and the millions of tollers depending on them. The tariff should be

A Question of Wages.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. A Chicago bookkeeper, getting \$20 a week, fell sick. On returning to his em-ployment at the end of the week he was informed that a young lady had taken his place at \$10 a week. As he has a wife and two children the new year does not apar promising to him. Even if he were single and could marry the young woman who underbid him the \$10 would not be quite enough to house and feed the pair comfortably, not to mention the claims of poor kin and possible bables. In the struggle for existence it almost looks as if matrimony must go, so far as a large number

Anxious to Let Go.

of men and maids are concerned

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.) There is only one way to free ourselves from the tangle with some remnant of dignity. That is to drop the impossible and ridiculous policy which caused it. To persist in the original blunder is to invite. a host of consequential blunders. Let the curtain drop in Uncle Sam's opera bouffe performance in Honolulu.

New York Commercial Advertiser. A Rochester journal which daily indorses Tammany Hall and which fought untiringly for Judge Maynard calls upon the religious people of that city to praise its abstention from a Sunday edition. It was one of Mark Twain's heroes who had his faults, but had never tarnished his record by kicking his mother-in-law.

Inconsistent.

Use for the Pails. Philadelphia Press.

That great "dinner-pail brigade," which was such a conspicuous figure of last year's campaign of education by the Democracy, is very much in evidence now. That is, the pails are. They are used as receptacles for soup for their owners at the various soup houses.

A Possibility.

Cleveland Leader. Will Secretary Gresham get the place on the Supreme Court bench which Hornblower could not have? That may depend upon the next advices from Honolulu and the administration's need of a scapegoat,

Correct Diagnosis. St. Louis Post-Dispath (Dem).

There is danger to the Democracy in the near future. Unless it shows more sense in the next two years than it has shown in the past two months, its supremacy will be endangered.

Some One to Lay the Blame On. New York Commercial Advertiser. Minister Willis will now join the innumerable caravan of scapegoats. The Minotaur was a person of moderate appetite for sacrifices in comparison with this

administration. Will Make Him Dance.

New York Morning Advertiser. Governor Altgeld is taking dancing lessons. If he will wait until he is again a candidate for office the public will see that he cuts a lively pigeon-wing.

Severe on the Administration. St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem). The history of the Hawaiian question

since March 4 was written about 290 years ago by a Spanish author named Cervantes.

A Call for Particulars.

Washington Post. If James Whitcomb Riley will give many